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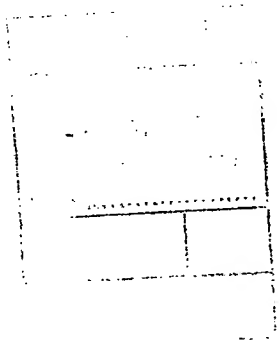
(57) Abstract

Polynucleotides of AMPK-α_1, AMPK β and AMPK γ and polypeptides and biologically active fragments encoded thereby are provided. Vectors and host cells containing these polynucleotides are also provided. In addition, methods of preparing polypeptides and antibodies targeted against these polypeptides are provided.



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NOVEL AMP ACTIVATED PROTEIN KINASE

Background of the Invention

The present invention relates to novel AMP protein kinase subunits, to polynucleotides encoding these subunit proteins and to antibodies which bind to these subunits.

The 5'-AMP-activated protein kinase (AMPK) was initially identified as a protein kinase regulating HMG-CoA reductase (Ferrer et al. (1985) *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* 132, 497-504). Subsequently, the AMPK was shown to phosphorylate hepatic acetyl-CoA carboxylase (Carling et al. (1987) *FEBS Lett.* 223, 217-222) and adipose hormone-sensitive lipase (Garton et al. (1989) *Eur. J. Biochem.* 179, 249-254). The AMPK is therefore thought to play a key regulatory role in the synthesis of fatty acids and cholesterol.

The AMPK is believed to act as a metabolic stress-sensing protein kinase switching off biosynthetic pathways when cellular ATP levels are deleted and when 5'-AMP rises in response to fuel limitation and/or hypoxia (Corton et al. (1994) *Current Biology* 4, 315-324). Partial amino acid sequencing of hepatic AMPK (Mitchelhill et al. (1994) *J. Biol. Chem.* 269, 2361-2364; Stapleton et al. (1994) *J. Biol. Chem.* 269, 29343-29346) revealed that it consists of 3 subunits, the catalytic subunit α (63 kDa), and two non-catalytic subunits, β (40 kDa) and γ (38 kDa).

The AMPK is a member of the yeast SNF1 protein kinase subfamily that includes protein kinases present in plants, nematodes and humans. The AMPK catalytic subunit, α, has a

strong sequence identity to the catalytic domain of the yeast protein kinase SNF1, which is involved in the induction of invertase (SUC2) under conditions of nutritional stress due to glucose starvation (Celenza, J.L. and Carlson, M. (1986) *Science* 233, 1175-1180). Both snf1p and the AMPK require phosphorylation by an activating protein kinase for full activity. The sequence relationship between snf1p and AMPK led to the finding that these enzymes share functional similarities, both phosphorylating and inactivating yeast acetyl-CoA carboxylase (Woods et al. (1994) *J. Biol. Chem.* 269, 19509-19516; Witters, L.A. and Watts, T.D. (1990) *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* 169, 369-376). The non-catalytic β and γ subunits of AMPK are also related to proteins that interact with snf1p; the β subunit is related to the SIP1/ SIP2 /GAL83 family of transcription regulators and the γ subunit to SNF4 (also called CAT-3) (Yang et al. (1994) *EMBO J.* 13, 5878-5886).

An isoform of the mammalian AMPK catalytic subunit has previously been cloned (Carling et al. (1994) *J. Biol. Chem.* 269, 11442-11448) and is referred to herein as AMPK α_2. The sequence of AMPK is disclosed in WO 94/28116. The AMPK α_2 does not complement SNF1 in yeast, indicating that their full range of functions are not identical.

A novel isoform of the mammalian AMPK catalytic subunit has now been identified and is referred to herein as AMPK α_1. In addition, full-length cDNAs for the mammalian AMPK β and AMPK γ subunits have now been cloned and polypeptides encoded thereby purified.

Summary of the Invention

Accordingly, a first aspect of the present invention provides an isolated polynucleotide which encodes mammalian AMPK α_1 or a sequence which hybridizes thereto with the proviso that the sequence does not hybridize to mammalian AMPK α_2 as defined in Table 1 or Table 5 of WO 94/28116. In a preferred embodiment, the polynucleotide comprises SEQ ID NO: 44. Also provided are vectors comprising such a polynucleotide, a host

cell transformed with such a vector and recombinant proteins encoded by such a polynucleotide.

In a second aspect, the present invention provides a method of producing mammalian AMPK α_1 which comprises culturing the cell including the polynucleotide of the first aspect of the present invention under conditions which allow expression of the polynucleotide encoding AMPK α_1 and recovering the expressed AMPK α_1.

In a third aspect, the present invention provides an oligonucleotide probe of at least 10 nucleotides, the oligonucleotide probe having a sequence such that the probe hybridizes selectively to the polynucleotide of the first aspect of the present invention. By "hybridizes selectively" it is meant that the probe does not hybridize to a polynucleotide encoding mammalian AMPK α_2 as defined in Table 1 or Table 5 of WO 94/28116. The oligonucleotide probe may include at least about 5 contiguous nucleotides from the polynucleotide sequence which encodes amino acids 352-366. It will be understood by those of skill in the art that the oligonucleotide probes according to the third aspect of this invention may be used in a number of procedures. These include the analysis of gene regulatory elements; the analysis of gene expression *in vivo;* and the identification of homologous mammalian and non-mammalian cDNAs including the associated kinase-kinase.

In a fourth aspect, the present invention provides a substantially purified polypeptide encoded by a polynucleotide of the present invention or a biologically active fragment thereof with the proviso that the fragment is not present in mammalian AMPK α_2 as defined in Figure 3A of WO 94/28116. In a preferred embodiment, the purified polypeptide comprises at least a portion of SEQ ID NOs: 1-43. Also preferred are biologically active fragments comprising at least 8 contiguous amino acids from the sequence DFYLATSPPDSFLDDHHLTR (SEQ ID NO: 45). By "biologically active fragment" it is meant a fragment which retains at least one of the activities of native AMPK α_1 which activities include (i) the ability to stimulate

phosphorylation of protein molecules; and (ii) the ability to mimic the binding of native AMPK α_1 to at least one antibody or ligand molecule.

It will be appreciated by those skilled in the art that a number of modifications may be made to the polypeptides and fragments of the present invention without deleteriously effecting the biological activity of the polypeptides or fragments. This may be achieved by various changes, such as sulfation, phosphorylation, nitration and halogenation; or by amino acid insertions, deletions and substitutions, either conservative or non-conservative (e.g., D-amino acids, desamino acids) in the peptide sequence where such changes do not substantially alter the overall biological activity of the peptide. By conservative substitutions the intended combinations are: G,A; V,I,L,M; D,E; N,Q; S,T; K,R,H; F,Y,W,H; and P, Nα -alkylamino acids.

It is also possible to add various groups to the polypeptides or fragments of the present invention to confer advantages such as increased potency of extended half-life *in vivo*, without substantially altering the overall biological activity of the peptide.

The mammalian AMPK α_1 polypeptide of the present invention may be used to identify compounds which regulate the action of this kinase. Such compounds are desirable since, for example, they may be used to reduce the biosynthesis of cholesterol and fatty acids. They may also be used to inhibit the release of these from intracellular stores by HSL. In addition, they may be used the reduce cellular malonyl CoA levels and promote the β-oxidation of fatty acids by the mitochondria.

Compounds may be screened for mammalian AMPK α_1 antagonist or agonist activity by exposing mammalian AMPK α_1 of the present invention to the compounds and assessing the activity of the mammalian AMPK α_1. Suitable screening methods for identifying compounds which regulate the activity of mammalian AMPK α_1 include any conventional assay systems for determining such effects. For example, a peptide containing a

serine residue exclusively phosphorylated by AMP protein kinase is incubated in the presence of a preparation of AMP protein kinase and a radiolabel such as gamma ^{32}P[ATP]. The reaction is allowed to proceed for a period of about 5 minutes and is conveniently terminated by the addition of acid. The phosphorylated peptide is conveniently separated from unincorporated radiolabel by binding to a charged membrane following washing. The degree of phosphorylation of the peptide is a measure of the activity of the mammalian AMPK α_1.

In addition, compounds may be screened for ability to regulate expression of mammalian AMPK α_1 in a cell by exposing the cell transformed with the polynucleotide of the first aspect of the present invention to the compound and assessing the level of expression of the polynucleotide encoding mammalian AMPK α_1. Suitable screening methods for identifying compounds which regulate expression of mammalian AMPK α_1 include those which involve the detection and/or determination of the amount of mammalian AMPK α_1 or messenger RNA that encodes mammalian AMPK α_1 or protein in the presence of the relevant test compound.

As indicated above, the compounds which regulate activity of mammalian AMPK α_1 are considered to be of potential use in the treatment of, for example, hypercholesterolemia, hyperlipidemia, obesity, clinical syndromes associated with hypoxia or ischemia (e.g., myocardial infarction, stroke), disorders of nutrition and diabetes mellitus.

In a fifth aspect, the present invention provides an antibody which binds selectively to a polypeptide according to the fourth aspect of this invention. By "binds selectively" it is meant that the antibody does not bind to mammalian AMPK α_2 as defined in Figure 3A of WO 94/28116. The antibody may be a polyclonal or monoclonal antibody. It will be understood that antibodies of the present invention may be used in a number of procedures. These include monitoring protein expression in cells; the development of assays to measure kinase activity; and the precipitation of AMP protein kinase and associated proteins which may lead to characterization of these proteins.

Full-length cDNAs for the mammalian AMPK β and AMPK γ subunits have now been cloned. These clones have been used to characterize the tissue distribution of subunit mRNA and to express subunit protein in both bacteria and mammalian cells. Identification of their complete sequences has also led to the identification of protein families for each of these non-catalytic subunits.

Accordingly, in a sixth aspect, the present invention provides an isolated polynucleotide which encodes mammalian AMPK β, the polynucleotide comprising a nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 61. Also provided are vectors comprising such a polynucleotide, host cells transformed with such a vector and recombinant proteins encoded by such a polynucleotide.

In a seventh aspect, the present invention provides a method of producing mammalian AMPK β which comprises culturing the cell including the polynucleotide of the sixth aspect of the present invention under conditions which allow expression of the polynucleotide encoding AMPK β and recovering the expressed AMPK β.

In an eighth aspect, the present invention provides a substantially purified polypeptide, the polypeptide having an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 62.

In a ninth aspect, the present invention provides an isolated polynucleotide which encodes mammalian AMPK γ, the polynucleotide comprising a nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 63. Also provided are vectors comprising such a polynucleotide, host cells transformed with such a vector and recombinant proteins encoded by such a polynucleotide.

In a tenth aspect, the present invention provides a method of producing mammalian AMPK γ which comprises culturing the cell including the polynucleotide of the ninth aspect of the present invention under conditions which allow expression of the polynucleotide encoding AMPK γ and recovering the expressed AMPK γ.

In an eleventh aspect, the present invention provides a substantially purified polypeptide, the polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 64.

Detailed Description of the Invention

Mammalian AMPK, as isolated from rat and porcine liver, contains three polypeptide subunits, termed AMPK α, AMPK β and AMPK γ. The α subunit contains the kinase catalytic domain sequence and is highly homologous to several members of the SNF1 kinase family. Multiple isoforms of the α subunit have now been identified with α_1 being responsible for about 90% of the AMPK activity detected in liver extracts. In addition, it has now been established that full-length AMPK β and AMPK γ subunits are likewise homologous to two classes of proteins in *S. cerevisiae*. This extends information previously available from limited peptide sequence analysis and from smaller PCR-derived cDNAs (Stapleton et al. (1994) *J. Biol. Chem.* 269, 29343-29346). Further, by cDNA cloning and direct peptide sequencing is has been demonstrated which isoforms of AMPK β and AMPK γ subunits interact with the α_1 catalytic subunit in liver. Thus, is has now been found that these non-catalytic subunits, like the α subunit isoforms, have a wider tissue distribution, as evidenced by mRNA content of several rat tissues, than expected from the AMPK activity distribution previously reported by Gao et al. (1995) *Biochem. Biophys. Acta.* 1200, 73-82 and Davies et al. (1989) *Eur. J. Biochem.* 186, 123-128.

A novel isoform of the mammalian AMPK catalytic subunit has now been identified and is referred to herein as AMPK α_1. The α_1 (548 residues) and α_2 (552 residues) isoforms of AMPK have 90% amino acid sequence identity within the catalytic core but only 61% elsewhere. The major differences in the α_1 and α_2 sequences occur in their COOH-terminal tails which suggests that they may interact with different proteins within this region.

It has now been found that the α_2 8.5 kb mRNA is most abundant in skeletal muscle with lower levels in liver, heart and kidney. In contrast, very low levels of the α_1 6 kb MRNA were found in all tissue except testis, where a low level of an uncharacterized 2.4 kb mRNA was observed. The low levels of α_1 mRNA explains why the α_1 isoform was more difficult to clone

than the α_2 isoform. The α_1 isoform of the AMPK catalytic subunit, however, accounts for approximately 94% or more of the SAMS peptide phosphotransferase activity of rat liver and is therefore the predominant active expressed hepatic isoform.

A series of synthetic peptides including analogues of proteins not known to be substrates for the AMPK were screened with partially purified enzyme (purified to the DE-52 step). These included the myosin light chains, ADR1, glycogen synthase and phospholemman. The phospholemman peptides tested were poor substrates and not investigated further. The glycogen synthase peptide, PLSRTLSVAAKK (SEQ ID NO: 46) was phosphorylated in an AMP-dependent manner at approximately 40% of the rate of the SAMS peptide, however, this peptide is an excellent substrate for a number of protein kinases, including protein kinase C and calmodulin dependent protein kinase II (Kemp, B.E. and Pearson, R.B. (1991) in *Protein Phosphorylation*, Hunter, T and Sefton, B.M. (eds) Methods in Enzymology, 200, 121-134). The myosin light chain peptides tested were phosphorylated with rates approximately 15% of the SAMS peptide. It was found that the ADR1 peptides ADR1(225-234) and ADR1(222-234)^{P229} were phosphorylated at rates of approximately 50% of the SAMS peptide. Results from these experiments indicate that the ADR1(222-234)^{P229} peptide is phosphorylated with an apparent Km of approximately 3 μM compared to 33 μM for the SAMS peptide.

In view of the low Km of the ADR1(222-234)^{P229} peptide as a substrate for the AMPK, affinity purification of the enzyme with this peptide was attempted. Initially the peptide was coupled to CNBr-activated sepharose. Although the peptide linked sepharose bound the AMPK containing fractions the enzyme could not be differentially eluted from contaminating proteins with salt gradients. In contrast when the ADR1(222-234)^{P229} peptide was coupled to Pharmacia HiTrap column the AMPK was bound very tightly and required 2 M NaCl plus 30% ethylene glycol to elute it. Because the enzyme bound so tightly to this substrate affinity column it was possible to load the enzyme in buffer containing 0.5 M NaCl. The resultant purified AMPK consisted of a 63 kDa catalytic subunit and 40 kDa and 38

kDa subunits related to sip2 and snf4, respectively. In some preparations the AMPK was associated with high molecular weight material that corresponded to non-muscle myosin as assessed by tryptic peptide sequencing. An apparent purification of up to 38,000 with a yield of 15% and a recovery of 90 μg of enzyme was obtained. The fold purification may be an overestimate due to the presence of uncharacterized inhibitory material in the early fractions. The enzyme was not apparent on SDS-PAGE until the final step of purification. The avidity of the enzyme for the peptide bound to the Pharmacia HiTrap resin was greater than could be expected from the free peptide binding to the enzyme (Km 3 μM). Since the peptide linked to sepharose did not bind the enzyme as tightly it seems reasonable that the enhanced binding is due in part to the aminohexanoic acid linker between the peptide and the resin. In the case of the cAMP-dependent protein kinase there is a hydrophobic pocket between the D and G helices that is responsible for high affinity binding of the peptide inhibitor PKI. Since the ADR1(222-234)*P229* peptide, LKKLTLRASFSAQ (SEQ ID NO: 47), is linked through the amine residues on its N-terminus or Lys residues, it is possible that the hydrophobic linker group has been fortuitously juxtaposed to a hydrophobic pocket on the AMPK.

In the course of sequencing the porcine AMPK it was found that the amino acid sequence of some peptides derived from the pig liver AMPK α subunit did not match those deduced from the rat liver cDNA sequence (Carling et al. (1994) *J. Biol. Chem.* 269, 11442-11448; Gao et al. (1995) *Biochem. Biophys. Acta.* 1200, 73-82). Therefore, the rat liver AMPK catalytic subunit, α was purified and peptides accounting for 40% of the protein sequenced (222/548 residues, SEQ ID NOs: 27-43). Eight of the 16 peptides contained mismatched residues with the reported AMPK cDNA sequence, but did match the pig liver enzyme sequence (SEQ ID NOs: 13-26). Using RT-PCR and cDNA library screening, a cDNA sequence of the rat hypothalamus enzyme was obtained that accounted for all of the peptide sequences of the purified rat liver AMPK catalytic subunit

containing mismatches. The cDNA sequence of this AMPK catalytic subunit has been named α_1, since it corresponds to the purified enzyme and is clearly derived from a different gene than the previously cloned a sequence (now referred to as α_2). The α_1 isoform of the AMPK catalytic subunit accounts for approximately 94% or more of the SAMS peptide phosphotransferase activity of rat liver and is therefore the predominant active expressed hepatic isoform. Despite sequencing multiple preparations of the AMPK catalytic subunit from both pig and rat liver (SEQ ID NOs 13-26 and 27-43, respectively), no peptides were obtained that matched the α_2 isoform sequence.

Within the catalytic cores of the α_1 and α_2 isoforms, there is 90% amino acid identity but only 61% identity outside the catalytic core. Strong homology between the α_1 and α_2 sequences in the vicinity of the substrate binding groove, inferred from the protein kinase crystal structure for positions P_{-5} to P_{+5}, suggest that the substrate specificities will be related. The substrate anchoring loop (also called the lip or activation loop) contains an insert FL^{170} for α_1, α_2 and snf1p that may provide a hydrophobic anchor for a P_{-3} or P_{+4} hydrophobic residue in the peptide substrate. There is also E^{100} (E^{127} in cAMP-dependent protein kinase) and D^{103} available for a P_{-3} basic residue specificity determinant for both the α_1, α_2 and snf1p. Both isoforms contain a Thr-172 residue equivalent to Thr-197 in the cAMP-dependent protein kinase, which is likely to be phosphorylated and necessary for optimal activity. Since the major differences in the α_1 and α_2 sequences occur in their COOH-terminal tails they may interact with different proteins within this region.

Northern blot analysis of the β and γ subunits revealed a complex pattern of expression. The β subunit mRNA was least abundant with similar levels across a range of tissues except brain, whereas the γ subunit mRNA was abundant in heart, lung, skeletal muscle, liver and kidney. An earlier report on the tissue distribution of the AMPK activity had claimed that it was predominantly a liver enzyme (Davies et al.

(1989) *Eur. J. Biochem.* 186, 123-128). In view of the mRNA distribution of the α_1 and β subunits, the tissue distribution of the AMPK activity was reassessed. The kidney contained the highest specific activity with similar levels in the liver, lung and heart and little, if any, activity in skeletal muscle. It is clear that the AMPK activity has a wider tissue distribution than appreciated heretofore, closely paralleling the distribution of α_1 mRNA and not that of α_2 mRNA. Using peptide specific antisera to α_1 (residues 339-358) and α_2 (residues 352-366) it was found that the α_2 immunoreactivity was predominant in the heart, liver and skeletal muscle where there is also the highest concentrations of α_2 mRNA. In contrast the α_1 immunoreactivity is widely distributed as is the less abundant α_1 mRNA. The antibody to α_2 recognized a minor component in the purified α_1 preparation but sufficient amounts of this have not been obtained to determine whether it represents weak cross reactivity with a form of α_1, an additional isoform of the AMPK or a low level contaminant of the α_1 preparation by the α_2 isoform. The antibody to α_2 does not immunoprecipitate α_1 activity from affinity purified α_1 AMPK. Both α_1 and α_2 migrate on SDS-PAGE at approximately 63 kDa. It was also found that the liver α_2 immunoreactivity was not bound by the peptide substrate affinity column. This column specifically binds the α_1 isoform. Using immune precipitation of the effluent from the peptide substrate affinity column with α_2 specific antibody it was found that the α_2 isoenzyme contained β and γ subunits and catalyzed the phosphorylation of the SAMS peptide. Immune precipitates of α_1 and α_2 showed variable activation by 5'-AMP ranging from 2-3 and 3-4 fold, respectively. There was also an approximate 60 kDa band recognized by the α_1-specific antibody in tissue extracts from heart and lung. This band is not present in the purified liver enzyme and its relationship to the α_1 isoform is not yet known.

The proportion of SAMS peptide phosphotransferase activity bound to the peptide affinity column with a single pass varied (ranged 90-92%, n=7 and 74-86%, n=6 rat liver

preparations). With recycling, approximately 94% of the activity was bound to the column. The residual activity was attributable to α_2 isoform activity based on immunoprecipitation with the α_2-specific antibody. However, the amount of protein immunoprecipitated based on Coomassie blue staining indicated that there was substantially more α_2 protein than was expected from only 6% of the total SAMS peptide activity. The apparent specific activity of the isolated rat hepatic AMPK α_2 isoform with either the SAMS peptide or acetyl CoA carboxylase as substrate was more than 20-fold lower than the AMPK α_1 isoform. This estimate is based on measurements using the α_2 enriched fraction (α_1 depleted) and quantitation by immunoblotting compared to bacterially expressed α_2.

The specific activity of the purified α_2 isoform is not yet known in the absence of bound antibody. Based on the α_2 cDNA sequence, Carling et al. (1994) *J. Biol. Chem.* 269, 11442-11448 reported that a peptide specific antibody immunoprecipitated virtually all of the partially purified AMPK activity from liver. The peptide used in their experiments, PGLKPHPERMPPLI (SEQ ID NO: 48), contains 8/15 residues that are identical (underlined) between α_1 and α_2 so it seems reasonable that their polyclonal antisera may recognize both isoforms.

These experiments make clear that there is an isoenzyme family of AMPK α catalytic subunits, thus increasing the complexity of activity analysis. This also raises the question of what function the α_2 isoform has and whether α_2 associates with a specific subset of β and γ subunits. A significant fraction of the α_2 isoform mRNA has a 142 bp out-of-frame deletion within its catalytic domain that would encode a truncated, non-functional protein (Gao et al. (1995) *Biochem. Biophys. Acta.* 1200, 73-82; Verhoeven et al. (1995) *Eur. J. Biochem.* 228, 236-243). The close sequence relationship between the α_1 isoforms from pig, rat and human means that there is strong conservation across species. Previously, it was reported that human liver does not contain AMPK mRNA (Aguan et al. (1994) *Gene* 149, 345-350). However, it is now clear that

α_2 mRNA was being probed for and not the dominant α_1 isoform mRNA. The gene encoding the human liver AMPK catalytic subunit reported on chromosome 1 is therefore the gene for the α_2 isoform whereas the gene for the α_1 isoform is located on chromosome 5. The AMPK subunit genes have now been mapped predominantly to the following chromosomal locations: α_1,5p12; β,5q24.1; and γ,12q13.1.

Recent genome sequencing has revealed multiple isoforms of the non-catalytic γ and β subunits of the AMPK. There appear to be at least three isoforms of the γ subunit in brain with γ_2 and γ_3 present, distinct from the rat liver γ_1 isoform. Human brain also contains multiple β subunit isoforms distinct from the rat liver β_1 isoform. The accession numbers for putative AMPK β and γ subunit isoforms are γ_2, M78939; γ_3, R52308; β_2, R20494 and β_3, R14746. Thus, a potentially large subfamily of heterotrimeric AMPKs, based on various combinations of all three AMPK subunits, may be present.

The structural relationships between the AMPK and SNF1 kinase, as well as the presence of multiple isoforms, brings into focus a vista of questions concerning the diverse physiological roles of this new subfamily of protein kinases. Whereas the AMPK regulates lipid metabolism in hepatocytes under conditions of metabolic stress, its role in other tissues, including the heart and kidney, are unknown. Recent studies have shown that the AMPK is activated during cardiac ischaemia, and the activation persists during reperfusion, possibly contributing to the ischaemia-driven decoupling of metabolism and cardiac mechanical function (Kudo et al. (1995) *J. Biol. Chem.* 270, 17513-17520).

Regulation of cardiac acetyl-CoA carboxylase by AMPK plays an important role in the switching of cardiac metabolism between the use of glucose and fatty acids as oxidative fuel. In the β cell of the pancreas, where AMPK subunits are highly expressed in islet cells, glucose availability rapidly regulates acetyl-CoA carboxylase through changes in AMPK-directed phosphorylation, suggesting strongly a role for AMPK

in stimulus-secretion coupling for insulin release. In addition to these metabolic roles, members of the SNF1 protein kinase subfamily appear to play important roles in development, with the par-1 gene of *C. elegans* playing an essential role in embryogenesis.

PCR amplification of pig and rat liver cDNA with degenerate oligonucleotides corresponding to selected AMPK β peptide sequences yielded two major PCR products (Stapleton et al. (1994) *J. Biol. Chem.* 269, 29343-29346). One product, a rat 309 bp partial length cDNA, was used to screen a rat liver cDNA library, yielding a 1107 bp clone (SEQ ID NO: 61). The screening PCR probe corresponded to nt residues 279-588 of this sequence. This clone contains an open reading frame encoding for a 270 amino acid peptide (SEQ ID NO: 62), which contains all of the 15 independent (some overlapping) peptide sequences obtained from extensive sequence analysis of the purified protein. The translational start methionine codon is assigned from the typical Kozak sequence present for a initiation codon and the lack of any other upstream in-frame methionine codons. While no in-frame stop codon is present in this 5'-upstream sequence, a human expressed sequence tag (EST) cDNA (GenBank accession no. T78033) in the database contains such a stop codon preceding the same assigned methionine start. This reading frame, however, predicts a protein of 30,464 daltons, well below the estimated molecular weight of 40 kDa evident on SDS gel electrophoresis.

In order to clarify the size of the protein product that could be synthesized from this cDNA, the AMPK β clone was expressed both in bacteria and mammalian cells. In both expression systems, the protein product migrates at a higher than predicted molecular weight. When purified as a His^6-tagged fusion protein from *E. coli*, the isolated protein migrates on SDS gels with an apparent molecular weight of about 43,000 Da (the same as the ovalbumin standard). This corresponds to a AMPK β polypeptide product of 40 kDa with an additional 3 kDa daltons of fusion tag sequence derived from the pET vector. When expressed in mammalian cells from an HA-

tagged expression vector, two polypeptides are evident with the major product corresponding to a 40 kDa species (after correction for the size of the HA epitope tag). A second product of 42-43 kDa is also evident using this expression system. Taken together, these data demonstrate that the protein product of this AMPK β migrates on SDS-PAGE with an anomalously high molecular weight.

Comparison of the rat liver AMPK β sequence to the database reveals that it is highly homologous to three yeast proteins (Sip1p, Sip2p and Gal83p) and to two recently cloned human EST-cDNA sequences. This alignment, as gapped according to the sequence of the *S. cerevisiase* protein, Sip1p (Yang et al. (1992) Science, 257, 680-682), is most striking at the C-terminus of AMPK β and these yeast proteins.

The AMPK β subunit is a mammalian homolog of a class of proteins in yeast, represented by Sip1p/Sip2p/Gal83p. The GAL83 gene product is known to affect glucose repression of the GAL genes. All of these proteins have been shown to interact with the Snf1p protein kinase either in the 2-hybrid system or by immunoprecipitation. It has been proposed that these proteins serve as adaptors that promote the activity of Snf1p toward specific targets. Based on analysis of yeast mutants, it has been suggested that these proteins may facilitate interaction of Snf1p with unique and different targets. Of interest is the demonstration of a highly conserved domain of about 80 amino acids in the C-terminus of Sip1p/Sip2p/Gal83p, termed the ASC domain (association with Snf1p complex) (Yang et al. (1994) *EMBO J.* 13, 5878-5886). As studied in the 2-hybrid system, the ASC domain of both Sip1p and Sip2p interacts strongly with Snf1p. However, the interaction of Sip2p with Snf1p is not entirely lost on deletion of this domain, suggesting that the ASC domain is not solely responsible for this protein-protein interaction. A putative ASC domain is also highly conserved in the C-terminus of rat liver AMPK β (aa residues 203-270), suggesting that this region may be responsible, in part, for binding to the AMPK α subunit.

AMPK β, like Sip2p and Gal83p, is phosphorylated *in vitro* when associated with a catalytic subunit (AMPK α or Snf1p, respectively). Mutations of Gal83p can abolish most of the Snf1p kinase activity detectable in immune complexes, precipitated with anti-Snf1p antibody. A *Sip2p/E gal 83/E* mutant shows reduced Snf1 protein kinase activity, that is restored following expression of either Sip2p or Gal83p LexA-fusion proteins in the mutant strain (Yang et al. (1994) *EMBO J.* 13, 5878-5886). Taken together, these data suggest the possibility that AMPK β may also serve as an adaptor molecule for the AMPK α catalytic unit and will positively regulate AMPK activity.

AMPK β appears to have anomalous migration on SDS gels, with the polypeptide migrating at a M_r approximately 10 kDa larger than the size predicted from the cDNA. This slower migration is evident for both the bacterially expressed His^6-fusion protein and for the protein expressed in COS7 cells. These observations suggest that higher orders of structure are responsible for the anomalous migration on SDS-PAGE. The AMPK β subunit is autophosphorylated *in vitro*; this suggests that the two AMPK β bands expressed on transfection of mammalian cells with AMPK β cDNA may result from a similar post-translational modification giving rise to smaller mobility shifts. Interestingly, this aberrant migratory behavior of AMPK β is similar to that of its yeast homolog, Gal83p. The LexA-fusion protein(s) of Gal83, as expressed in yeast, also migrate at greater than the expected molecular weight and display more than one band on SDS gels, consistent with the known phosphorylation of Gal83p by Snf1p. Mass spectrometry analysis of the β-subunit indicates that the amino terminal glycine is myristylated and that the subunit is isolated in mono- and di- phosphorylated forms.

Using the MOPAC procedure and other PCR amplification protocols, a 192 bp cDNA corresponding to rat liver AMPK γ sequence was obtained and used for library screening to obtain a partial length rat liver cDNA of approximately 1.3 kb. This sequence did not contain either a start methionine codon or all

the peptide sequences obtained from the purified protein. Attempts to extend this sequence to the 5'-end by the use of a primer extension library and 5'-RACE only succeeded in adding about 200 nt to this sequence without identification of the start codon. A partial length rat cDNA was then used to screen a human fetal liver library, which did yield the full-length clone depicted in SEQ ID NO: 63. This clone contains a deduced amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO: 64) corresponding to all of 22 independent (some overlapping) peptide sequences obtained from the purified rat and porcine liver AMPK γ, confirming clonal identity.

A typical Kozak translation initiation sequence surrounds the assigned methionine start codon; this start is also in-frame with a 5'-upstream stop codon. The assigned start methionine is followed by an open reading frame predicting a protein of 331 amino acids and of 37,546 Da, which corresponds to the molecular weight observed on SDS gel electrophoresis of the protein as purified from rat and porcine liver. Expression of a truncated rat AMPK γ cDNA (aa residues 33-331) and the full-length human AMPK γ (331 aa) in COS7 cells yields products consistent with the molecular weight predicted for each cDNA (34,081 and 37,577 daltons, respectively). The rat liver AMPK γ product expressed in bacteria also displayed the molecular weight predicted by the cDNA. Thus, unlike AMPK β, there is no anomalous migration of the protein product of AMPK γ cDNA.

Comparison of the human and rat liver AMPK γ amino acid sequences to the database yields a significant alignment of this protein with the *S. cerevisiae* Snf4p. In addition, human full-length cDNA of the present invention also aligns with several other human partial length EST-cDNA sequences from brain, breast, placenta, liver and heart, recently reported in the database. Inspection of these sequences reveals that there are multiple isoforms of the human AMPK γ protein. There are likely also similar AMPK γ isoform families expressed in the rat and pig. This latter expectation is based on sequence analysis of 14 other MOPAC-derived partial AMPK γ

cDNA sequences, as identified on colony hybridization of the AMPK γ MOPAC products with ^{32}P-labeled degenerate oligonucleotides. These products showed at least two reproducible patterns of nucleotide heterogeneity within the non-degenerate core.

Rat and human liver AMPK γ is a mammalian homolog of the *S. cerevisiase* Snf4p (CAT3) (Celenza et al. (1989) *Mol. Cell. Biol.*, 9, 5045-5054; Schuller, H.J. and Entian, K.D. (1988) *Gene*, 67, 247-257; Fields, S. and Song, O.K. (1989) *Nature*, 340, 245-246). Snf4p was shown to interact with the Snf1p protein in the first reported use of the 2-hybrid system and also co-immunoprecipitates with it (Haygood, M.G. (1993) *Biotechniques* 15, 1084-1089). Indeed, on isolation of the Snf1p kinase from yeast, Snf4p, but not the other Snf1p-interacting proteins, co-purifies in a 1:1 stoichiometry with the Snf1p polypeptide. Analysis of SNF4 mutants in yeast suggests that Snf4p also positively regulates the activity of its associated catalytic subunit, Snf1p. By analogy, our prediction is that AMPK γ will also have such a positive influence on the AMPK α subunit.

Examination of the database reveals that, in addition to the homology of AMPK γ to Snf4p, there are 2 or 3 different human proteins highly homologous or identical to our human and rat liver AMPK γ sequences. However, some of these database sequences, as predicted from EST-cDNAs in brain, heart, breast and placenta, are distinct from each other and from our clones; some, for example, have a C-terminal extension. This indicates that there is a mammalian isoform family of potential AMPK γ subunits, each perhaps with different tissue expression and regulatory roles. It is suggests that these different gamma isoforms be designated γ_1, γ_2, γ_3.....γ_n, as their full-length sequences are delineated. The rat liver/human liver AMPK γ sequence of the present invention is designated herein as AMPK γ_1.

AMPK α catalytic unit is widely expressed in several rat tissues. AMPK β and AMPK γ sequences have a similar wide tissue expression. Two species of AMPK γ mRNA of 2.7 and 1.9

kb are evident in total mRNA preparations; only the latter is present in polyA+-RNA from rat liver, suggesting that the larger mRNA is an unprocessed precursor. Only a single mRNA species for AMPK β of 1.9 kb is evident. Both AMPK γ and AMPK β mRNAs are highly expressed in kidney, white adipose tissue, lung and spleen, while AMPK γ mRNA appears to be more highly expressed in heart and brain. While detectable, the mRNA level for each subunit is relatively lower in skeletal muscle, lactating mammary gland and liver. In other studies, high concentrations of mRNA have been found for both subunits in the rat Fao hepatoma cell and the Syrian hamster insulin-secreting HIT cell, cell lines that both express substantial levels of AMPK activity.

AMPK was first recognized as a protein kinase active on enzymes of lipid metabolism (acetyl-CoA carboxylase, HMG Co-A reductase and hormone-sensitive lipase). However, as has been observed for the AMPK α subunit, the AMPK β and AMPK γ_1 subunits have wider tissue distribution than might be expected for a protein active only in the regulation of lipid metabolism. While mRNAs for each are detectable in "classic" lipogenic tissues like liver, white adipose tissue and lactating mammary gland, high concentrations of mRNA in non-lipogenic tissues like heart, brain, spleen and lung, for example, suggest that these proteins have roles that extend beyond the regulation of biosynthesis of fatty acids and sterols and fatty acid oxidation.

For example, the striking homology of all three subunits to yeast proteins that are involved in nutrient (glucose) responses suggests that the three mammalian proteins may be involved in glucose (or other nutrient) regulation of gene expression in mammalian tissues or in other adaptive responses to a changing nutrient environment. In addition, AMPK may be a important "metabolic sensor" linked to oxidative fuel choice in the heart and to glucose sensing in the pancreatic beta cell, perhaps being important for insulin secretion.

The following nonlimiting examples are provided to further illustrate the instant invention.

EXAMPLES

Example 1: Purification of AMPK Catalytic Subunit (α1)

Enzyme Purification

AMPK was purified from porcine liver. Liver (1 kg) was homogenized in 4,000 ml of buffer. A 2.5-7.0% (w/v) PEG 6000 fraction was prepared and the resultant fraction batched onto 1,500 ml of DEAE cellulose (Whatman, Clifton, NJ) and eluted with buffer containing 0.25 M NaCl (2,000 ml). The eluate was chromatographed on 150 ml Blue Sepharose (Pharmacia, Uppsala, Sweden) and the AMPK eluted with buffer containing 1 M NaCl. The enzyme fraction was concentrated and desalted by 10% (w/v) PEG-6000 precipitation prior to chromatography by peptide substrate affinity chromatography. The peptide substrate affinity column was washed with the same buffer containing 0.1% (v/v) Triton X-100 and 0.5 M NaCl and the AMPK eluted with this buffer containing 2 M NaCl and 30% (v/v) ethylene glycol.

Protein kinase assays

The AMPK was assayed in accordance with procedures described by Davies et al. (1989) *Eur. J. Biochem.* 186, 123-128 using the SAMS peptide substrate, HMRSAMSGLHLVKRR-amide (SEQ ID NO: 49). The enzyme was diluted in diluting buffer (20 mM HEPES pH 7.0, 0.1% (v/v) Triton X-100) prior to assay and the reactions were initiated by adding 10 ml diluted enzyme to the reaction mixture containing peptide substrate. The reactions were stopped by withdrawing 30 ml aliquots and applying to P81 papers in accordance with procedures described by Pearson, R.B., Mitchelhill, K.I., and Kemp, B.E. (1993) in *Protein Phosphorylation: A Practical Approach*, Hardie, G.D. (ed) Oxford University Press, pp 265-291.

Peptide synthesis

Peptides were synthesized using an Applied Biosystems 430 synthesizer in accordance with procedures described by Pearson, R.B., Mittchelhill, K.I., and Kemp, B.E. (1993) in *Protein Phosphorylation: A Practical Approach*, Hardie, G.D. (ed) Oxford University Press, pp 265-291. All peptides were purified by cation-exchange chromatography followed by reverse phase chromatography. Peptides were analyzed by quantitative amino acid analysis using a Beckman 6300 amino acid analyzer. The peptide substrate affinity column was prepared by coupling the ADR1(222-234)^{P229}, peptide to a Pharmacia HiTrap N-hydroxysuccinamide ester activated superose column. This resin contains a 6-aminohexanoic acid spacer arm. The conditions of coupling were performed in accordance with manufacturer's instructions with 10 mg peptide per 5 ml column and peptide coupling was monitored by reverse phase HPLC.

Example 2: Isolation of cDNA Encoding AMPK Catalytic Subunit (α1)

Peptide Sequencing

Peptides were derived from rat and porcine α1 subunit of the AMPK, by *in situ* proteolysis in accordance with procedures described by Mitchelhill et al. (1994) *J. Biol. Chem.* 269, 2361-2364 and sequenced on either an Applied Biosystems 471A Protein Sequencer or a Hewlett Packard G1000A Protein Sequencer.

Tissue Distribution Activity Studies

A 35% saturated ammonium sulfate fraction was prepared for each tissue, following homogenization in AMPK homogenization buffer (HB, 50 mM Tris-HCl pH 8.5, 250 mM sucrose, 5 mM sodium pyrophosphate, 50 mM sodium fluoride, 1 mM EGTA, 1 mM EDTA, 1 mM DTT, 1 mM benzamidine, 1 μg/ml soybean trypsin inhibitor and 0.2 mM phenylmethyl-sulfonylfluoride). The resultant pellet was resuspended in 5 ml HB and assayed for protein concentration. The AMPK was assayed in accordance with procedures described by Mitchelhill et al. (1994) *J. Biol.*

Chem. 269, 2361-2364 with the following modifications: a final reaction volume of 120 μl was used, enzyme aliquots (30 μl) containing 1 μg protein pre-diluted in 50 mM Tris-HCl pH 7.5 and 0.05% (v/v) Triton X-100 were used to initiate the reaction. Three aliquots (30 μl) were removed after 2, 4 and 6 min. Reactions were performed in duplicate ± 5'-AMP (200 μM), with a minus peptide substrate control. The specific activity of the enzyme was determined using linear rates of phosphorylation with the specific synthetic peptide substrate SAMS. The AMPK was purified from rat or porcine liver as described in Example 1 using substrate affinity chromatography.

Isolation of AMPK cDNA

A radiolabelled cDNA (774bp) encoding porcine AMPK α_1 was used to screen a rat hypothalamus Zap II cDNA library (Stratagene, La Jolla, CA) according to the manufacturer's instructions. Positives were plaque-purified on subsequent rounds of screening and phagemid from positive clones were rescued with helper phage (Stratagene). Screening of $7x10^6$ plaques yielded three unique clones, the largest consisting of an open reading frame, corresponding to AMPK α_1 (2-549).

The AMPK α_1 5' end was isolated using a Gibco 5'-RACE kit (Life Technologies, Grand Island, USA) with an α_1 specific primer to residues 41-48 and rat liver cDNA. Human AMPK α_1 (14-270) was isolated from fetal human liver cDNA primed with sense and anti-sense partially degenerate oligonucleotides to α_1 peptide sequence by RT-PCR. Human AMPK α_1, residues 291-448 is a partial length human liver cDNA clone obtained from the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory (clone 78297, accession number T50799).

Northern Blotting

A rat multiple tissue Northern (MTN) blot (Clontech, Palo Alto, CA, USA) containing 2 mg of poly(A)+ RNA of individual tissues was probed with ^{32}P-labelled rat AMPK α_1 and α_2 cDNAs according to the instructions supplied.

Production of Anti-AMPK Antibodies

Polyclonal antibodies to AMPK α_1 and α_2 were prepared as follows. Peptides based on the predicted amino acid sequences of AMPK α_1 for residues 339-358 (DFYLATSPPDSFLDDHHLTR (SEQ ID NO: 50)) and AMPK α_2 for residues 352-366 (MDDSAMHIPPGLKPH (SEQ ID NO: 51)) were synthesized and coupled to keyhole limpet hemocyanin (Sigma Chemical Co. St. Louis, MO, H-2133) via a cysteine residue added to the N-terminus of the peptide using the heterobifunctional reagent, N-succinimidyl-3-(2-pyridyldithio)propionate (Pharmacia, Uppsala, Sweden). New Zealand White rabbits were immunized with 2 mg peptide conjugate initially in 50% (v/v) Freund's complete adjuvant and in 50% (v/v) Freund's incomplete adjuvant for subsequent immunizations. Rabbits were boosted fortnightly with 2 mg peptide conjugate and bled 7 days after booster injections. Anti-AMPK α_1 and α_2 peptide antibodies were purified by peptide affinity chromatography.

Western Blotting

Multiple rat tissue western blots were prepared as follows. Rat tissues were homogenized in AMPK HB and a 2.5 - 7% polyethylene glycol 6000 fraction was prepared. The resultant pellet was resuspended in 5 ml HB and assayed for protein concentration. One hundred micrograms of each tissue fraction was analyzed by SDS PAGE (13% acrylamide gels); transferred to nitrocellulose (Schleicher & Schuell, Dassal, Germany); and probed with 3 μg/ml and 6 μg/ml affinity purified AMPK α_1 and α_2 antibodies, respectively. Primary antibody was detected using anti-rabbit IgG antibody conjugated to horseradish peroxidase (DAKO, Carpinteria, CA, USA) and 0.032% 3,3' -diamino-benzidine (D-5637, Sigma) together with 0.064% H_2O_2.

Purification of AMPK α_2

Affinity purified AMPK α_2 antibody (2 mg) was coupled to CNBr-activated Sepharose 4B (Pharmacia, Uppsala, Sweden) according to the manufacturer's instructions. The unbound

fraction from the substrate affinity column was applied directly to the AMPK α_2 antibody column, washed with 5 volumes of PBS and eluted with 200 mM glycine buffer pH 2.5 and immediately neutralized.

EXAMPLE 3: Isolation of cDNAs Encoding AMPK Non-Catalytic Subunits

AMPK isolation and peptide sequencing

Porcine and rat liver AMPK was isolated. Peptide sequences derived from the rat liver beta (40 kDa) and gamma (38 kDa) subunits were obtained after subunit separation by SDS gel electrophoresis, band elution and *in situ* protease digestion in accordance with procedures described by Mitchelhill et al. (1994) *J. Biol. Chem.* 269, 2361-2364 and Stapleton et al. (1994) *J. Biol. Chem.* 269, 29343-29346.

AMPK β subunit cDNA isolation

Peptide sequences derived from the AMPK β subunit were used to generate partial length AMPK β subunit cDNAs by the polymerase chain reaction (PCR) in accordance with procedures described by Gao et al. (1995) *Biochem. Biophys. Acta.* 1200, 73-82. One product, a 309 bp cDNA, was used to screen a rat liver λZAPII cDNA library (Stratagene). Filters were hybridized with ^{32}P-cDNA, labelled with alpha-^{32}P-CTP (3000mCi/mmol, New England Nuclear) by random priming (Random Primer cDNA Labeling System, Gibco/BRL), in 50% formamide, 10X Denhardt's, 1M NaCl, 50 mM Tris-Cl (pH 7.5), and 100 μg/ml salmon sperm DNA at 42°C for 18 hours. They were then washed at room temperature 3 x 10 minutes and then at 55°C for 15 minutes. Autoradiography was for overnight at -80°C. All plates were lifted in duplicate and positive plaques were purified through 3 additional rounds of plating and re-screening.

AMPK γ subunit cDNA isolation

Where peptide sequences are listed herein, the letters Y,H,N and R indicate regions of degeneracy. For the AMPK γ subunit, a 67 bp cDNA was generated by the MOPAC technique described by Lee, C.C. and Caskey, C.T., (1990) in *PCR Protocols*, (Innis, M.A. Gelfand, D.H., Srinsky, J.J., and White, T.J. editors), pp. 46-53, Academic Press, Inc., London. Degenerate PCR primers were synthesized corresponding to the N- and C- terminal sequences of a 17-amino acid rat liver AMPK γ peptide (VVDIYSKFDVINLAAEK (SEQ ID NO: 52). The sequence of the sense primer was GCGGATCCGTNGAYATHTA (SEQ ID NO: 53) and the sequence of the antisense primer was CGGAATTCYTTYTCNGCNGCNA (SEQ ID NO: 54). BamHI and EcoRI sites were added to the 5'-ends of these primers. The strategy was to create a non-degenerate nucleotide sequence corresponding to the middle portion of the peptide sequence that would be used in library screening. Total rat liver cDNA, prepared with oligo-dT and random hexamers (GIBCO/BRL pre-amplification kit), was used with PCR to amplify a 67-mer (including primers) oligonucleotide corresponding to a portion of the AMPK γ cDNA. The purified PCR product was digested with BamHI and EcoRI and ligated into pBluescript plasmid for transformation of DH5α bacteria. Colony hybridization was employed to identify clones of interest; colonies were lifted from replica plates onto nitrocellulose filters. Following bacterial lysis and DNA denaturation, filters were probed with a mixture of two ^{32}P-end-labeled degenerate oligonucleotide probes corresponding to amino acid sequence (KFDVINLA (SEQ ID NO: 55)) internal to that of the two PCR primers. These oligonucleotides (#1: AARTTYGAYGTNATHAAYCTNGC (SEQ ID NO: 56); #2: AARTTYGAYGTNATHAAYTTRGC SEQ ID NO: 57)) were added in a ratio of two parts oligo #1 to one part oligo #2 to reflect the degeneracy of the Leu codon. Positive colonies were identified and plasmid DNA isolated from each for sequence analysis. One such cDNA was chosen and the non-degenerate "core" 23-mer oligonucleotide sequence was then synthesized for use in library screening (CTCCAAGTTTGATGTTATCAACC (SEQ ID NO: 58)).

Screening of approximately 10^6 plaques with this probe, however, did not yield any positive clones.

The non-degenerate 23-mer cDNA was then used in conjugation with degenerate primers constructed from two other peptide sequences to generate a larger AMPK γ cDNA by PCR. Both sense and antisense degenerate oligonucleotide primers corresponding to the peptide sequences, EELQIG (SEQ ID NO: 59) and FPKPEFM (SEQ ID NO: 60), were used together with the sense MOPAC-derived non-degenerate sequence to generate all possible PCR products, using rat liver cDNA as template. The largest product (192 bp) obtained was subcloned in pCR-Script (Stratagene) and sequenced. This sequence, which actually had a predicted amino acid sequence corresponding to all three AMPK γ peptides used in the PCR strategy, was then used for library screening, as above. Screening of 2 x 10^6 plaques with this larger PCR product yielded several positive clones; however, none of the rat cDNAs (1-1.3 kb) isolated corresponded to a full-length open reading frame. In an effort to extend the sequence to the 5'-end of the ORF, a primer extension library was constructed using a AMPK γ-specific antisense primer (Stratagene; λZAPII). Additional screening of this library, while yielding some 5'-extended sequence, did not yield the start Met codon. The application of a 5'-RACE strategy with rat liver cDNA was also unsuccessful in attempts at sequence extension, although a 5'-RACE product from porcine liver was obtained. The most 5' rat cDNA sequence (520 bp) was then used to screen a human fetal liver library, which yielded a full-length AMPK γ cDNA.

Plasmid Preparation and DNA sequencing

Plasmid DNA was prepared using Qiagen Mini- or Midi-columns (Chatsworth, CA) according to the manufacturer's instructions. DNA was sequenced, with vector or gene-specific primers, using an Applied Biosystems Prism(tm) (Foster City, CA) ready reaction Dye Deoxy Terminator Cycle Sequencing kit, and cycled in a Perkin-Elmer PCR Thermocycler, according to the manufacturers' instructions. Dye terminators were removed from

the resulting sequence reactions using a Centri-Step column (Princeton Separations, Inc.). The purified sequencing reactions were then dried in a Speed-Vac and analyzed on an automated DNA sequencer (Applied Biosystems Model 373).

Bacterial Expression of cDNAs

Full-length rat AMPK β subunit cDNA and a partial length rat AMPK γ (aa 33-331) subunit cDNA were expressed in *E. coli* using the pET vector system, which introduces polyhistidine (His6) and T7 fusion epitope tag sequences (Novagen, Madison, WI). Bacterial expression was induced with 1.0 mM IPTG at 37°C for 2 hours. Expressed protein was detected by both Coomassie blue staining and immunoblotting with anti-T7 monoclonal antibody (Novagen). The fusion proteins were purified from the inclusion bodies of bacteria by nickel affinity chromatography under denaturing conditions. His6-AMPK β or His6-AMPK γ were solubilized from the inclusion bodies in 6 M urea, according to manufacturer's instructions. After sample application, the column was washed extensively with Tris-Cl (20 mM; pH 7.9), 0.5 M NaCl (0.5 M), imidazole (20 mM) and urea (6 M). The His6-protein was eluted with the same buffer containing 300 mM imidazole.

Cellular expression of cDNAs

Full-length rat AMPK β cDNA, a partial length rat AMPK γ (aa 33-331) and full-length human AMPK γ subunit cDNAs were also expressed in COS7 cells. cDNAs were cloned into a pMT2 vector in-frame with a hemagglutinin (HA) epitope tag (pMT2-HA). Transfection was done using Lipofectamine reagent (Gibco/BRL), according to the manufacturer's general protocol. Cells were plated at 3 x 10^5/well in 6 well plates in DMEM containing 10% fetal calf serum and penicillin/streptomycin. The following day, the cells were switched to serum-free, antibiotic-free DMEM and then lipofectamine-DNA conjugates (2 μg of DNA; 10 μl lipofectamine per well) diluted in the same medium were added. After 5 hours incubation at 37°C, an equal volume of medium containing 20% fetal calf serum was added to each well. The following morning, the medium was switched to

the original cell medium. Cells were harvested 48 hours after transfection. After washing with PBS, cells were lysed in a buffer containing Tris-Cl (50 mM; pH 7.5), NaCl (100 mM), NaF (50 mM), $NaPP_i$ (5 mM), EDTA (1 mM), DTT (2 mM) and NP-40 (0.5%) with several protease inhibitors.

For complete lysis, cells were placed on ice for 15 minutes followed by scraping and vigorous vortexing (15 seconds) of the lysate. After clearing of debris by brief centrifugation, this lysate was used for SDS gel electrophoresis and immunoblotting. Blots were probed with an anti-HA monoclonal antibody (derived from the 12CA5 hybridoma line). After secondary probing with an anti-mouse IgG-peroxidase antibody, blots were developed by ECL (Amersham).

Northern Blot Analysis

Total RNA was isolated from the tissues of male Sprague-Dawley rats (150-200 grams body weight; Charles River) or from the lactating mammary gland of female rats using a guanidium isothiocyanate-lithium chloride method. RNAs were fractionated on 1% agarose/formaldehyde gels with capillary transfer to nitrocellulose (MSI). cDNA probes were labelled by random priming.

Hybridization was carried in 5x Denhardt's, 0.2 M Tris (pH 7.4), 1M NaCl and 0.1 mg/ml salmon sperm DNA at 42°C for 20 hours. Filters were washed sequentially with 2X SSPE/0.1% SDS (room temperature; 2 x 15 minutes), 0.2 X SSPE/0.1% SDS (room temperature; 2 x 15 minutes) and with 0.2X SSPE/0.1% SDS (55°C; 2 x 15 minutes). Autoradiography on Kodak XAR film with enhancing screens was at -80°C for 18-48 hours.

DNA Sequence Analysis and DNA sequences

DNA sequences were analyzed using MacVector(r) and the GCG software package. Sequences were compared to the data base using BLAST and GCG; amino acid alignments were made using the Pileup program of GCG. Sequences were formatted using an Excel(r) macro. The DNA sequences described herein have been deposited in the GenBank with the following accession numbers: rat liver AMPK β (U42411), rat liver AMPK γ (U42413) and human fetal liver AMPK γ (U42412).

SEQUENCE LISTING

(1) GENERAL INFORMATION:

(i) APPLICANT: Dartmouth College, St. Vincent's Institute of Medical Research, Kemp et al.

(ii) TITLE OF INVENTION: Novel AMP Activated Protein Kinase

(iii) NUMBER OF SEQUENCES:

(iv) CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS:

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(v) COMPUTER READABLE FORM:

(A) MEDIUM TYPE: DISKETTE, 3.5 INCH, 1.44 Mb STORAGE

(B) COMPUTER: IBM 486

(C) OPERATING SYSTEM: WINDOWS FOR WORKGROUPS

(D) SOFTWARE: WORDPERFECT 5.1

(vi) CURRENT APPLICATION DATA:

(A) APPLICATION NUMBER: Not yet assigned

(B) FILING DATE: Herewith

(C) CLASSIFICATION:

(vii) PRIOR APPLICATION DATA:

(A) APPLICATION NUMBER: PN7450

(B) FILING DATE: 8 JAN 1996

(viii) ATTORNEY/AGENT INFORMATION:

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(A) TELEPHONE: (609) 779-2400

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(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 1:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 345

(B) TYPE: Amino acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: Linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 1:

MET ALA GLU LYS GLN LYS HIS GLY ARG VAL LYS ILE GLY HIS TYR
1 5 10 15
ILE LEU GLY ASP THR LEU GLY VAL GLY THR PHE GLY LYS VAL LYS
20 25 30
VAL GLY LYS HIS GLU LEU THR GLY HIS LYS VAL ALA VAL LYS ILE
35 40 45
LEU ASN ARG GLN LYS ILE ARG LEU ASP VAL VAL GLY LYS ILE ARG
50 55 60
ARG GLU ILE GLN ASN LEU LYS LEU PHE ARG HIS PRO HIS ILE ILE
65 70 75
LYS LEU TYR GLN VAL ILE SER THR PRO SER ASP ILE PHE MET VAL
80 85 90
MET GLU TYR VAL SER GLY GLY GLU LEU PHE ASP TYR ILE CYS LYS
95 100 105
ASN GLY ARG LEU ASP GLU LYS GLU SER ARG ARG LEU PHE GLN GLN
110 115 120
ILE LEU SER GLY VAL ASP TYR CYS HIS ARG HIS MET VAL VAL HIS
125 130 135
ARG ASP LEU LYS PRO GLU ASN VAL LEU LEU ASP ALA HIS MET ASN
140 145 150
ALA LYS ILE ALA ASP PHE GLY LEU SER ASN MET MET SER ASP GLY
155 160 165
GLU PHE LEU ARG THR SER CYS GLY SER PRO ASN TYR ALA ALA PRO
170 175 180
GLU VAL ILE SER GLY ARG LEU TYR ALA GLY PRO GLU VAL ASP ILE
185 190 195
TRP SER SER GLY VAL ILE LEU TYR ALA LEU LEU CYS GLY THR LEU
200 205 210
PRO PHE ASP ASP ASP HIS VAL PRO THR LEU PHE LYS LYS ILE CYS
215 220 225
ASP GLY ILE PHE TYR THR PRO GLN TYR LEU ASN PRO SER VAL ILE
230 235 240
SER LEU LEU LYS HIS MET LEU GLN VAL ASP PRO MET LYS ARG ALA
245 250 255
THR ILE LYS ASP ILE ARG GLU HIS GLU TRP PHE LYS GLN ASP LEU
260 265 270

PRO LYS TYR LEU PHE PRO GLU ASP PRO SER TYR SER SER THR MET
275 280 285
ILE ASP ASP GLU ALA LEU LYS GLU VAL CYS GLU LYS PHE GLU CYS
290 295 300
SER GLU GLU GLU VAL LEU SER CYS LEU TYR ASN ARG ASN HIS GLN
305 310 315
ASP PRO LEU ALA VAL ALA TYR HIS LEU ILE ILE ASP ASN ARG ARG
320 325 330
ILE MET ASN GLU ALA LYS ASP PHE TYR LEU ALA THR SER PRO PRO
335 340 345

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 2:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 11

(B) TYPE: Amino acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: Linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 2:

ASP SER PHE LEU ASP ASP HIS HIS LEU THR ARG
1 5 10

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 3:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 56

(B) TYPE: Amino acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: Linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 3:

PRO HIS PRO GLU ARG VAL PRO PHE LEU VAL ALA GLU THR PRO ARG
1 5 10 15
ALA ARG HIS THR LEU ASP GLU LEU ASN PRO GLN LYS SER LYS HIS
20 25 30
GLN GLY VAL ARG LYS ALA LYS TRP HIS LEU GLY ILE ARG SER GLN
35 40 45
SER ARG PRO ASN ASP ILE MET ALA GLU VAL CYS
50 55

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 4:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 70

(B) TYPE: Amino acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: Linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 4:

ARG ALA ILE LYS GLN LEU ASP TYR GLU TRP LYS VAL VAL ASN PRO
1 5 10 15
TYR TYR LEU ARG VAL ARG ARG LYS ASN PRO VAL THR SER THR PHE
20 25 30
SER LYS MET SER LEU GLN LEU TYR GLN VAL ASP SER ARG THR TYR
35 40 45
LEU LEU ASP PHE ARG SER ILE ASP ASP GLU ILE THR GLU ALA LYS
50 55 60
SER GLY THR ALA THR PRO GLN ARG SER GLY
67 70

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 5:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 64

(B) TYPE: Amino acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: Linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 5:

SER ILE SER ASN TYR ARG SER CYS GLN ARG SER ASP SER ASP ALA
1 5 10 15
GLU ALA GLN GLY LYS PRO SER GLU VAL SER LEU THR SER SER VAL
20 25 30
THR SER LEU ASP SER SER PRO VAL ASP VAL ALA PRO ARG PRO GLY
35 40 45
SER HIS THR ILE GLU PHE PHE GLU MET CYS ALA ASN LEU ILE LYS
50 55 60
ILE LEU ALA GLN

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 6:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 242

(B) TYPE: Amino acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: Linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 6:

GLY HIS TYR ILE LEU GLY ASP THR LEU GLY VAL GLY THR PHE GLY
1 5 10 15
LYS VAL LYS VAL GLY LYS HIS GLU LEU THR GLY HIS LYS VAL ALA
20 25 30
VAL LYS ILE LEU ASN ARG GLN LYS ILE ARG SER LEU ASP VAL VAL
35 40 45
GLY LYS ILE ARG ARG GLU ILE GLN ASN LEU LYS LEU PHE ARG HIS

```
                    50                  55                  60
PRO HIS ILE ILE LYS LEU TYR GLN VAL ILE SER THR PRO SER ASP
                65                  70                  75
ILE PHE MET VAL MET GLU TYR VAL SER GLY GLY GLU LEU PHE ASP
                80                  85                  90
TYR ILE CYS LYS ASN GLY ARG LEU ASP GLU LYS GLU SER ARG ARG
                95                 100                 105
LEU PHE GLN GLN ILE LEU SER GLY VAL ASP TYR CYS HIS ARG HIS
               110                 115                 120
MET VAL VAL HIS ARG ASP LEU LYS PRO GLU ASN VAL LEU LEU ASP

ALA HIS MET ASN ALA LYS ILE ALA ASP PHE GLY LEU SER ASN MET
               125                 130                 135
MET SER ASP GLY GLU PHE LEU ARG THR SER CYS GLY SER PRO ASN
               140                 145                 150
TYR ALA ALA PRO GLU VAL ILE SER GLY ARG LEU TYR ALA GLY PRO
               155                 160                 165
GLU VAL ASP ILE TRP SER SER GLY VAL ILE LEU TYR ALA LEU LEU
               170                 175                 180
CYS GLY THR LEU PRO PHE ASP ASP ASP HIS VAL PRO THR LEU PHE
               185                 190                 195
LYS LYS ILE CYS ASP GLY ILE PHE TYR THR PRO GLN TYR LEU ASN
               200                 205                 210
PRO SER VAL ILE SER LEU LEU LYS HIS MET LEU GLN VAL ASP PRO
               215                 220                 225
MET LYS ARG ALA THR ILE LYS ASP ILE ARG GLU HIS GLU TRP PHE
               230                 235                 240
LYS GLN
```

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 7:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 55

(B) TYPE: Amino acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: Linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 7:

```
GLU ALA LEU LYS GLU VAL CYS GLU LYS PHE GLU CYS SER GLU GLU
1               5                  10                  15
GLU VAL LEU SER CYS LEU TYR ASN ARG ASN HIS GLN ASP PRO LEU
               20                  25                  30
ALA VAL ALA TYR HIS LEU ILE ILE ASP ASN ARG ARG ILE MET ASN
               35                  40                  45
GLU ALA LYS ASP PHE TYR LEU ALA THR SER
               50                  55
```

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 8:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 9

(B) TYPE: Amino acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: Linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 8:

PHE LEU ASP ASP HIS HIS LEU THR ARG

1 5

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 9:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 56

(B) TYPE: Amino acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: Linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 9:

PRO HIS PRO GLU ARG VAL PRO PHE LEU VAL ALA GLU THR PRO ARG
1 5 10 15
ALA ARG HIS THR LEU ASP GLU LEU ASN PRO GLN LYS SER LYS HIS
20 25 30
GLN GLY VAL ARG LYS ALA LYS TRP HIS LEU GLY ILE ARG SER GLN
35 40 45
SER ARG PRO ASN ASP ILE MET ALA GLU VAL CYS
50 55

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 10:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 10

(B) TYPE: Amino acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: Linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 10:

ARG PRO ASN ASP ILE MET ALA GLU VAL CYS

1 5 10

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 11:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 70

(B) TYPE: Amino acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: Linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 11:

ARG ALA ILE LYS GLN LEU ASP TYR GLU TRP LYS VAL VAL ASN PRO
1 5 10 15
TYR TYR LEU ARG VAL ARG ARG LYS ASN PRO VAL THR SER THR TYR
20 25 30
SER LYS MET SER LEU GLN LEU TYR GLN VAL ASP SER ARG THR TYR
35 40 45
LEU LEU ASP PHE ARG SER ILE ASP ASP GLU ILE THR GLU ALA LYS
50 55 60
SER GLY THR ALA THR PRO GLN ARG SER GLY
65 70

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 12:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 64

(B) TYPE: Amino acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: Linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 12:

SER VAL SER ASN TYR ARG SER CYS GLN ARG SER ASP SER ASP ALA
1 5 10 15
GLU ALA GLN GLY LYS SER SER GLU VAL SER LEU THR SER SER VAL
20 25 30
THR SER LEU ASP SER SER PRO VAL ASP LEU THR PRO ARG PRO GLY
35 40 45
SER HIS THR ILE GLU PHE PHE GLU MET CYS ALA ASN LEU ILE LYS
50 55 60
ILE LEU ALA GLN

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 13:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 22

(B) TYPE: Amino acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: Linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 13:

ASP GLY ARG VAL LYS ILE GLY HIS TYR ILE LEU GLY ASP THR LEU
1 5 10 15
GLY VAL GLY THR PHE GLY LYS
20

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 14:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 16

(B) TYPE: Amino acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: Linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 14:

ASP GLU LYS GLU SER ARG ARG LEU PHE GLN GLN ILE LEU SER GLY
1 5 10 15
VAL

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 15:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 33

(B) TYPE: Amino acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: Linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 15:

ASP LEU LYS PRO GLU ASN VAL LEU LEU ASP ALA HIS MET ASN ALA
1 5 10 15
LYS ILE ALA ASP PHE GLY LEU SER ASN MET MET SER ASP GLY GLU
20 25 30
PHE LEU ARG

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 16:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 13

(B) TYPE: Amino acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: Linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 16:

GLU VAL ILE SER GLY ARG LEU TYR ALA GLY PRO GLU VAL
1 5 10

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 17:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 9

(B) TYPE: Amino acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: Linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 17:

XAA MET LEU GLN VAL ASP PRO MET LYS

1 5

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 18:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 35

(B) TYPE: Amino acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: Linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 18:

LYS ASP ILE ARG GLU HIS GLU XAA PHE LYS GLN ASP LEU PRO LYS
1 5 10 15
TYR LEU PHE PRO GLU ASP PRO SER TYR SER XAA THR MET ILE ASP
20 25 30
ASP GLU ALA LEU LYS
35

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 19:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 17

(B) TYPE: Amino acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: Linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 19:

XAA XAA GLN ASP PRO LEU ALA VAL ALA TYR HIS LEU ILE ILE ASP

1 5 10 15

ASN ARG

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 20:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 9

(B) TYPE: Amino acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: Linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 20:

ASP PHE TYR LEU ALA THR SER PRO PRO

1 5

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 21:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 11

(B) TYPE: Amino acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: Linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 21:

ASP SER PHE LEU ASP ASP HIS HIS LEU THR ARG

1 5 10

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 22:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 10

(B) TYPE: Amino acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: Linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 22:

VAL PRO PHE LEU VAL ALA GLU THR PRO ARG

1 5 10

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 23:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 23

(B) TYPE: Amino acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: Linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 23:

ASP GLU LEU ASN PRO GLN LYS XAA LYS HIS GLN GLY VAL ARG LYS

1 5 10 15

ALA LYS XAA HIS LEU GLY ILE ARG

20

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 24:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 19

(B) TYPE: Amino acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: Linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 24:

GLN LEU ASP TYR GLU XAA LYS VAL VAL ASN PRO TYR TYR LEU ARG

1 5 10 15

VAL ARG ARG LYS

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 25:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 25

(B) TYPE: Amino acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: Linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 25:

LYS MET SER LEU GLN LEU TYR GLN VAL ASP SER ARG THR TYR LEU

1 5 10 15

LEU ASP PHE ARG SER ILE ASP ASP XAA ILE

20 25

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 26:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 18

(B) TYPE: Amino acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: Linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 26:

ASP ALA GLU ALA GLN GLY LYS SER SER GLU ALA SER LEU THR XAA

1 5 10 15

SER VAL THR

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 27:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 17

(B) TYPE: Amino acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: Linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 27:

ILE GLY HIS TYR ILE LEU GLY ASP THR LEU GLY VAL GLY THR PHE

1 5 10 15

GLY LYS

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 28:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 26

(B) TYPE: Amino acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: Linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 28:

LEU TYR GLN VAL ILE SER THR PRO SER ASP ILE PHE MET VAL MET

1 5 10 15

GLU TYR VAL SER GLY GLY GLU LEU PHE ASP TYR

20 25

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 29:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 12

(B) TYPE: Amino acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: Linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 29:

ARG LEU PHE GLN GLN ILE LEU SER GLY VAL ASP TYR

1 5 10

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 30:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 11

(B) TYPE: Amino acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: Linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 30:

ASP LEU LYS PRO GLU ASN VAL LEU LEU ASP ALA

1 5 10

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 31:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 17

(B) TYPE: Amino acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: Linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 31:

ILE ALA ASP PHE GLY LEU SER ASN MET MET SER ASP GLY GLU PHE

1 5 10 15

LEU ARG

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 32:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 22

(B) TYPE: Amino acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: Linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 32:

LYS ILE XAA ASP GLY ILE PHE TYR THR PRO GLN TYR LEU ASN PRO

1 5 10 15

XAA VAL ILE XAA LEU LEU LYS

20

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 33:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 5

(B) TYPE: Amino acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: Linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 33:

ASP ILE ARG GLU HIS

1 5

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 34:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 20

(B) TYPE: Amino acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: Linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 34:

TYR LEU PHE PRO GLU ASP PRO SER TYR SER XAA XAA MET ILE ASP

1 5 10 15

ASP GLU ALA LEU LYS

20

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 35:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 16

(B) TYPE: Amino acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: Linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 35:

ASN HIS GLN ASP PRO LEU ALA VAL ALA TYR HIS LEU ILE ILE ASP

1 5 10 15

ASN

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 36:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 9

(B) TYPE: Amino acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: Linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 36:

ASP PHE TYR LEU ALA THR XAA PRO PRO

1 5

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 37:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 9

(B) TYPE: Amino acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: Linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 37:

ASP XAA PHE LEU ASP ASP HIS XAA LEU

1 5

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 38:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 10

(B) TYPE: Amino acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: Linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 38:

VAL PRO PHE LEU VAL ALA GLU THR PRO ARG

1 5 10

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 39:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 5

(B) TYPE: Amino acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: Linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 39:

TRP HIS LEU GLY ILE

1 5

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 40:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 14

(B) TYPE: Amino acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: Linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 40:

XAA GLN SER ARG PRO ASN ASP ILE MET ALA GLU VAL XAA ARG

1 5 10

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 41:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 10

(B) TYPE: Amino acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: Linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 41:

VAL VAL ASN PRO TYR TYR LEU ARG VAL ARG

1 5 10

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 42:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 18

(B) TYPE: Amino acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: Linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 42:

MET SER LEU GLN LEU TYR GLN VAL ASP SER ARG THR TYR LEU LEU

1 5 10 15

LEU PHE ARG

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 43:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 12

(B) TYPE: Amino acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: Linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 43:

XAA ASP SER ASP ALA GLU ALA GLN GLY LYS PRO SER

1 5 10

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 44:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 1647

(B) TYPE: Nucleic acid

(C) STRANDEDNESS: Single

(D) TOPOLOGY: Linear

(iv) ANTI-SENSE: No

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 44:

ATGGCCGAGA AGCAGAAGCA CGACGGGCGG GTGAAGATCG GCCACTACAT 50
CCTGGGGGAC ACGCTGGGCG TCGGCACCTT CGGGAAAGTG AAGGTGGGCA 100
AGCACGAGTT GACTGGACAT AAAGTTGCTG TGAAGATACT CAACCGGCAG 150
AAGATTCGAA GCCTGGACGT GGTCGGGAAA ATCCGCAGAG AGATCCAGAA 200
CCTGAAGCTT TTCAGGCACC CTCATATAAT CAAACTGTAC CAGGTCATCA 250
GTACACCGTC TGATATTTTC ATGGTCATGG AATATGTCTC AGGAGGAGAG 300
CTATTTGATT ATATCTGTAA AAATGGAAGG TTGGACGAAA AGGAGAGTCG 350
ACGTCTGTTC CAGCAGATCC TTTCTGGTGT GGACTATTGT CACAGGCATA 400
TGGTGGTCCA CAGAGATTTG AAACCTGAAA ACGTCCTGCT TGATGCACAC 450
ATGAATGCAA AGATAGCCGA CTTCGGTCTT TCAAACATGA TGTCAGATGG 500
TGAATTTTTA AGAACGAGCT GTGGCTCGCC CAATTATGCT GCACCAGAAG 550
TAATTTCAGG AAGATTCTAC GCAGGCCCTG AAGTAGACAT CTGGAGCAGC 600
GGGGTCATTC TCTATGCTTT GCTGTGTGGA ACTCTCCCTT TTGATGATGA 650
CCACGTGCCA ACTCTTTTTA AGAAGATATG TGACGGGATA TTTTATACCC 700
CTCAGTATTT GAATCCCTCT GTAATAAGCC TTTTGAAGCA TATGCTGCAG 750
GTAGATCCTA TGAAGAGGGC CACAATAAAA GATATCAGGG AACATGAATG 800
GTTTAAGCAG GACCTTCCAA AATATCTCTT TCCTGAAGAC CCGTCTTATA 850
GTTCAACCAT GATTGATGAT GAAGCCTTAA AAGAAGTGTG TGAGAAGTTC 900
GAGTGCTCAG AGGAGGAGGT CCTCAGCTGC CTGTACAACA GAAACCACCA 950
GGACCCACTG GCAGTTGCCT ACCACCTCAT AATAGACAAC AGGAGAATAA 1000
TGAACGAAGC CAAAGATTTC TACTTGGCAA CAAGCCCACC CGATTCTTTC 1050
CTCGATGATC ACCATTTAAC TCGGCCTCAC CCTGAGAGAG TACCATTCTT 1100
GGTTGCCGAA ACACCAAGGG CCCGACACAC CCTAGATGAA TTAAACCCAC 1150
AGAAATCCAA ACACCAAGGC GTACGGAAGG CAAAGTGGCA TTTGGGGATT 1200
CGAAGTCAAA GCCGACCCAA TGACATCATG GCAGAAGTGT GTAGAGCAAT 1250
CAAGCAGTTG GACTATGAAT GGAAGGTTGT AAACCCCTAT TATTTGCGTG 1300

TGCGAAGGAA GAACCCTGTG ACAAGCACAT TTTCCAAAAT GAGTCTACAG 1350
CTATACCAAG TGGATAGTAG GACTTACTTA TTGGATTTCC GAAGTATTGA 1400
TGATGAGATT ACAGAAGCCA AATCAGGGAC TGCTACTCCA CAGAGATCGG 1450
GATCCATCAG CAACTATCGA TCTTGCCAAA GGAGCGACTC CGACGCCGAG 1500
GCTCAAGGAA AGCCCTCAGA AGTCTCTCTT ACCTCATCCG TGACCTCCCT 1550
CGACTCCTCT CCTGTTGACG TAGCTCCAAG ACCAGGAAGT CACACGATAG 1600
AATTTTTTGA AATGTGTGCA AATCTAATTA AAATTCTTGC ACAGTAA 1647

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 45:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 20

(B) TYPE: Amino Acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: Linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 45:

ASP PHE TYR LEU ALA THR SER PRO PRO ASP SER PHE LEU ASP ASP
1 5 10 15
HIS HIS LEU THR ARG
20

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 46:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 12

(B) TYPE: Amino Acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: Linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 46:

PRO LEU SER ARG THR LEU SER VAL ALA ALA LYS LYS
1 5 10

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 47:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 13

(B) TYPE: Amino Acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: Linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 47:

LEU LYS LYS LEU THR LEU ARG ALA SER PHE SER ALA GLN

1 5 10

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 48:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 14

(B) TYPE: Amino Acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: Linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 48:

PRO GLY LEU LYS PRO HIS PRO GLU ARG MET PRO PRO LEU ILE

1 5 10

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 49:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 15

(B) TYPE: Amino Acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: Linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 49:

HIS MET ARG SER ALA MET SER GLY LEU HIS LEU VAL LYS ARG ARG

1 5 10 15

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 50:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 20

(B) TYPE: Amino Acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: Linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 50:

ASP PHE TYR LEU ALA THR SER PRO PRO ASP SER PHE LEU ASP ASP

1 5 10 15

HIS HIS LEU THR ARG

20

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 51:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 15

(B) TYPE: Amino Acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: Linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 51:

MET ASP ASP SER ALA MET HIS ILE PRO PRO GLY LEU LYS PRO HIS

1 5 10 15

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 52:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 17

(B) TYPE: Amino Acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: Linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 52:

VAL VAL ASP ILE TYR SER LYS PHE ASP VAL ILE ASN LEU ALA ALA

1 5 10 15

GLU LYS

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 53:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 19

(B) TYPE: Amino Acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: Linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 53:

GLY CYS GLY GLY ALA THR CYS CYS GLY THR ASN GLY ALA TYR ALA

1 5 10 15

THR HIS THR ALA

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 54:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 22

(B) TYPE: Amino Acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: Linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 54:

CYS GLY GLY ALA ALA THR THR CYS TYR THR THR TYR THR CYS ASN
1 5 10 15

GLY CYS ASN GLY CYS ASN ALA
20

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 55:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 8

(B) TYPE: Amino Acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: Linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 55:

LYS PHE ASP VAL ILE ASN LEU ALA
1 5

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 56:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 23

(B) TYPE: Amino Acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: Linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 56:

ALA ALA ARG THR THR TYR GLY ALA TYR GLY THR ASN ALA THR HIS
1 5 10 15

ALA ALA TYR CYS THR ASN GLY CYS
20

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 57:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 23

(B) TYPE: Amino Acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: Linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 57:

ALA ALA ARG THR THR TYR GLY ALA TYR GLY THR ASN ALA THR HIS
1 5 10 15

ALA ALA TYR THR THR ARG GLY CYS
20

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 58:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 23

(B) TYPE: Amino Acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: Linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 58:

CYS THR CYS CYS ALA ALA GLY THR THR THR GLY ALA THR GLY THR
1 5 10 15

THR ALA THR CYS ALA ALA CYS CYS
20

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 59:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 6

(B) TYPE: Amino Acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: Linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 59:

GLU GLU LEU GLN ILE GLY
1 5

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 60:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 7

(B) TYPE: Amino Acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: Linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 60:

PHE PRO LYS PRO GLU PHE MET

1 5

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 61:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 1978

(B) TYPE: Nucleic acid

(C) STRANDEDNESS: Single

(D) TOPOLOGY: Linear

(iv) ANTI-SENSE: No

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 61:

CTCGCTGCGG TCCAAGCAGG TAAAGCGGGG CTCGGCGAAC GCGCGCGACC 50
CGAGGGGCGT GGTCCGCGGT CCCGGGGGTC CCGGCCCGGC CCTTCCCGCT 100
TCCCTGTGTC CCCGCAGACA CTTCGCCATG GGCAATACGA GCAGCGAGCG 150
CGCCGCGCTG GAGCGGCAGG CTGGCCATAA GACGCCGCGG AGGGACAGCT 200
CGGAGGGCAC CAAGGATGGG GACAGGCCCA AGATCCTGAT GGACAGCCCC 250
GAAGACGCCG ACATCTTCCA CACCGAGGAA ATGAAGGCTC CAGAGAAGGA 300
GGAGTTCCTG GCGTGGCAGC ACGACCTCGA GGTGAATGAG AAAGCCCCCG 350
CCCAGGCTCG GCCCACCGTA TTTCGATGGA CAGGGGGTGG AAAGGAGGTC 400
TACTTGTCTG GATCCTTCAA CAACTGGAGC AAATTGCCCC TCACTAGAAG 450
CCAAAACAAC TTCGTAGCCA TCCTGGACCT NCCGGAAGGA GAGCATCAGT 500
ACAAGTTCTT TGTGGATGGC CAGTGGACCC ACGATCCTTC CGAGCCAATA 550
GTAACCAGCC AGCTTGGCAC AGTTAACAAC ATCATTCAAG TGAAGAAAAC 600
TGACTTTGAA GTATTTGATG CTTTAATGGT GGATTCCCAA AAGTGCTCCG 650
ATGTATCTGA GCTGTCCAGT TCCCCCCCAG GACCCTACCA CCAGGAGCCT 700
TACATCTCTA AACCAGAGGA GCGGTTCAAG GCCCCGCCCA TCCTCCCGCC 750
TCACCTGCTG CAGGTCATCT TGAACAAGGA CACGGGCATC TCTTGTGATC 800
CAGCGCTGCT TCCGGAGCCC AACCACGTCA TGCTGAACCA CCTCTATGCA 850
CTCTCTATCA AGGATGGAGT GATGGTGCTC AGTGCGACCC ATCGGTACAA 950
GAAAAAGTAC GTCACCACCC TCCTCTACAA GCCCATATGA GAGGATGAGC 950
CAGCCGTGGG CCACGGGACA GCAGGCGGGA GCCGCTGGGC TCTCCGTGTG 1000
CATGCGCATC CTCACTCCGG GACATCTCAC CCCCACATAG TCCTCCTTGA 1050
AGGTCTGTCC AGGCACAGCC AGAAATCGGA TGGACGGCAG ACCGTGGTCC 1100
CAGCACCGCA GGCAGTGCGC CAGGCTCTAG TGCTCTAAGC ATCATCCCTC 1150
TGCTGGCCCG AGATGTCTAC AGCCAGACCT GAATGCTGGT TCCTGCTAGA 1200
AAACCTAGGA CAGGAACTGA AGTCACCAAA GCCCTCATCA TCCCTGCTGA 1250
AGCCTGGCTT GGAAGAAAGC AGTGCTCGGT CTTGCCTGTC CTTCCGAATC 1300
ACAGCAGTAG ATTGTAGACT CCATGGAATT TCAGTGTCCA ATTTCCAGAT 1350
GCAGCTTCGC AATCGATTCC TGACACTGTG CACTGAGACC TTCTTAACCA 1400

GAGTGGCTGG CTGTCCACTC TCACTTAAGG CAATAAGTCA CCAGGACGAG 1450
ACTATAGGTC ATGTGACTAC TGAGCAATAA TCGTTCTCAN ACAGACATCA 1500
GAAACCACTG CCATTTCTCC ATCAAGCCAG ACGATCCTGA GGACTGACCA 1550
CCATGGGAGG TTGTCCACCT TATTTCAGTT GCAGTGTTGG CCATGTTACC 1600
GTGACAACCT GGTCGAAGTG CCCGCCCTCT TTTTAGTTCT AGCACGTGCT 1650
ACTCAGCTGG GGGCCGTGTC TCCAGTGAGC AGAGAGTGTA CACGGTGGTT 1700
ACTATTGCCT GATCCTAAGA GAGCTTGGCA CCCTGCGGCA GACTGCTAGG 1750
TTCCAGCAGG GTTGGCACGA GTGAACCTAT GTGTGCTCAG TGTGATTTCC 1800
ACAGTGATGT CACAGACGTG CCCATTGGTA CAGGCTCCTG TCACCTGTCA 1850
GCATAGGTAG GCACAAGCTC TGTGGTGTCC GCTATTTGGT TAAACCTGAG 1900
TTTTGGGTAC CTTTTGTTAC TGTTTTCAAA ACACGGACTT GCTGTCATCT 1950
TGATGTACAA GTTTCAATAA AGCTTTGG 1978

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 62:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 270

(B) TYPE: Amino Acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: Linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 62:

MET GLY ASN THR SER SER GLU ARG ALA ALA LEU GLU ARG GLN ALA
1 5 10 15
GLY HIS LYS THR PRO ARG ARG ASP SER SER GLU GLY THR LYS ASP
20 25 30
GLY ASP ARG PRO LYS ILE LEU MET ASP SER PRO GLU ASP ALA ASP
35 40 45
ILE PHE HIS THR GLU GLU MET LYS ALA PRO GLU LYS GLU GLU PHE
50 55 60
LEU ALA TRP GLN HIS ASP LEU GLU VAL ASN GLU LYS ALA PRO ALA
65 70 75
GLN ALA ARG PRO THR VAL PHE ARG TRP THR GLY GLY GLY LYS GLU
80 85 90
VAL TYR LEU SER GLY SER PHE ASN ASN TRP SER LYS LEU PRO LEU
95 100 105
THR ARG SER GLN ASN ASN PHE VAL ALA ILE LEU ASP LEU PRO GLU
110 115 120
GLY GLU HIS GLN TYR LYS PHE PHE VAL ASP GLY GLN TRP THR HIS
125 130 135
ASP PRO SER GLU PRO ILE VAL THR SER GLN LEU GLY THR VAL ASN
140 145 150
ASN ILE ILE GLN VAL LYS LYS THR ASP PHE GLU VAL PHE ASP ALA
155 160 165
LEU MET VAL ASP SER GLN LYS CYS SER ASP VAL SER GLU LEU SER
170 175 180
SER SER PRO PRO GLY PRO TYR HIS GLN GLU PRO TYR ILE SER LYS
185 190 195
PRO GLU GLU ARG PHE LYS ALA PRO PRO ILE LEU PRO PRO HIS LEU
200 205 210
LEU GLN VAL ILE LEU ASN LYS ASP THR GLY ILE SER CYS ASP PRO
215 220 225
ALA LEU LEU PRO GLU PRO ASN HIS VAL MET LEU ASN HIS LEU TYR

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                230                 235                 240
ALA LEU SER ILE LYS ASP GLY VAL MET VAL LEU SER ALA THR HIS
                245                 250                 255
ARG TYR LYS LYS LYS TYR VAL THR THR LEU LEU TYR LYS PRO ILE
                260                 265                 270
```

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 63:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 1576

(B) TYPE: Nucleic acid

(C) STRANDEDNESS: Single

(D) TOPOLOGY: Linear

(iv) ANTI-SENSE: No

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 63:

```
GCGCCCTTAA AGATGGTGAG GGGGCTATGC TCTGAGTAGA AGGTGGTGAC 50
CTCCAGGAGC GGTGGGATGA TGAGGGCCCG GGCGCCTCTT GCAATGGAGA 100
CGGTCATTTC TTCAGATAGC TCCCCAGCTG TGGAAAATGA GCATCCTCAA 150
GAGACCCCAG AATCCAACAA TAGCGTGTAT ACTTCCTTCA TGAAGTCTCA 200
TCGCTGCTAT GACCTGATTC CCACAAGCTC CAAATTGGTT GTATTTGATA 250
CGTCCCTGCA GGTGAAGAAA GCTTTTTTTG CTTTGGTGAC TAACGGTGTA 300
CGAGCTGCCC CTTTATGGGA TAGTAAGAAG CAAAGTTTTG TGGGCATGCT 350
GACCATCACT GATTTCATCA ATATCCTGCA CCGCTACTAT AAATCAGCGT 400
TGGTACAGAT CTATGAGCTA GAAGAACACA AGATAGAAAC TTGGAGAGAG 450
GTGTATCTCC AGGACTCCTT TAAACCGCTT GTCTGCATTT CTCCTAATGC 500
CAGCTTGTTT GATGCTGTCT CTTCATTAAT TCGCAACAAG ATCCACAGGC 550
TGCCAGTTAT TGACCCAGAA TCAGGCAATA CTTTGTACAT CCTCACCCAC 600
AAGCGCATTC TGAAGTTCCT CAAATTGTTT ATCACTGAGT TCCCCAAGCC 650
AGAGTTCATG TCCAAGTCTC TGGAAGAGCT ACAGATTGGC ACCTATGCCA 700
ATATTGCTAT GGTTCGCACT ACCACCCCCG TCTATGTGGC TCTGGGGATT 750
TTTGTACAGC ATCGAGTCTC AGCCCTGCCA GTGGTGGATG AGAAGGGGCG 800
TGTGGTGGAC ATCTACTCCA AGTTTGATGT TATCAATCTG GCAGCAGAAA 850
AGACCTACAA CAACCTAGAT GTATATGTGA CTAAAGCCTT GCAACATCGA 900
TCACATTACT TTGAGGGTGT TCTCAAGTGC TACCTGCATG AGACTCTGGA 950
GACCATCATC AACAGGCTAG TGGAAGCAGA GGTTCACCGA CTTGTAGTGG 1000
TGGATGAAAA TGATGTGGTC AAGGGAATTG TATCACTGTC TGACATCCTG 1050
CAGGCCCTGG TGCTCACAGG TGGAGAGAAG AAGCCCTGAG CTGGGGAAGG 1100
GGTCATGCAG CACCAGGGGA TATGCCCAAC TCACTGCCTG CTGGAAGCTC 1150
TGTGGGAATC AGATGAAACT TGAGGGAATT GTGACTCTGT TCCCTGTTCA 1200
GGGTCCCCTG CCCTTCTATC TGGGAGCTAG GGAAGGTATG GGGGAGGAAA 1250
GAGAATGGAT TTATAGCTAC CCTTACCCTC ACACATACAC TTGAAAAAAC 1300
TTTCAGCCTA GCCAGTTCTA GCCCCTGTCC TCTTAGATAT ATCCCCCTTT 1350
CTGGGTGAAC TATAGGCTCT GTGCCTCTCA GACAAATTCT GATCTCTAAG 1400
AGATCCCCAG ACCTCACTTG CCTCTGCCTC CATCTTGGCC CTGATTCAAC 1450
CCTAAGATAA TAGCACAACA AAATTCTTCA TAAAGATATT TTTATTCACC 1500
TGTTCCGTGC TATATGGAGG AGGCCAAGTC CATTTAGTGA CATTTCTTCC 1550
CATAATGTGA GTGGGGAGGA TTGTGG                           1576
```

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 64:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 331

(B) TYPE: Amino Acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: Linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 64:

MET GLU THR VAL ILE SER SER ASP SER SER PRO ALA VAL GLU ASN
1 5 10 15
GLU HIS PRO GLN GLU THR PRO GLU SER ASN ASN SER VAL TYR THR
20 25 30
SER PHE MET LYS SER HIS ARG CYS TYR ASP LEU ILE PRO THR SER
35 40 45
SER LYS LEU VAL VAL PHE ASP THR SER LEU GLN VAL LYS LYS ALA
50 55 60
PHE PHE ALA LEU VAL THR ASN GLY VAL ARG ALA ALA PRO LEU TRP
65 70 75
ASP SER LYS LYS GLN SER PHE VAL GLY MET LEU THR ILE THR ASP
80 85 90
PHE ILE ASN ILE LEU HIS ARG TYR TYR LYS SER ALA LEU VAL GLN
95 100 105
ILE TYR GLU LEU GLU GLU HIS LYS ILE GLU THR TRP ARG GLU VAL
110 115 120
TYR LEU GLN ASP SER PHE LYS PRO LEU VAL CYS ILE SER PRO ASN
125 130 135
ALA SER LEU PHE ASP ALA VAL SER SER LEU ILE ARG ASN LYS ILE
140 145 150
HIS ARG LEU PRO VAL ILE ASP PRO GLU SER GLY ASN THR LEU TYR
155 160 165
ILE LEU THR HIS LYS ARG ILE LEU LYS PHE LEU LYS LEU PHE ILE
170 175 180
THR GLU PHE PRO LYS PRO GLU PHE MET SER LYS SER LEU GLU GLU
185 190 195
LEU GLN ILE GLY THR TYR ALA ASN ILE ALA MET VAL ARG THR THR
200 205 210
THR PRO VAL TYR VAL ALA LEU GLY ILE PHE VAL GLN HIS ARG VAL
215 220 225
SER ALA LEU PRO VAL VAL ASP GLU LYS GLY ARG VAL VAL ASP ILE
230 235 240
TYR SER LYS PHE ASP VAL ILE ASN LEU ALA ALA GLU LYS THR TYR
245 250 255
ASN ASN LEU ASP VAL SER VAL THR LYS ALA LEU GLN HIS ARG SER
260 265 270
HIS TYR PHE GLU GLY VAL LEU LYS CYS TYR LEU HIS GLU THR LEU
275 280 285
GLU THR ILE ILE ASN ARG LEU VAL GLU ALA GLU VAL HIS ARG LEU
290 295 300
VAL VAL VAL ASP GLU ASN ASP VAL VAL LYS GLY ILE VAL SER LEU
305 310 315
SER ASP ILE LEU GLN ALA LEU VAL LEU THR GLY GLY GLU LYS LYS
320 325 330
PRO

What is Claimed is:

1. A nucleic acid sequence encoding mammalian AMPK α_1.

2. The nucleic acid sequence of claim 1 comprising SEQ ID NO: 44.

3. A vector comprising a nucleic acid sequence of claim 1.

4. A host cell comprising a vector of claim 3.

5. A recombinant polypeptide encoded by the nucleic acid sequence of claim 1.

6. A method of producing mammalian AMPK α_1 comprising:

(a) culturing cells of claim 4 under conditions which allow expression of the nucleic acid sequence encoding mammalian AMPK α_1; and

(b) recovering the expressed AMPK α_1 from the cell.

7. An oligonucleotide probe comprising at least 10 nucleotides, said oligonucleotide probe being capable of selectively hybridizing to a nucleic acid sequence of claim 1.

8. A substantially purified polypeptide or biologically active fragment thereof encoded by a nucleic acid sequence of claim 1.

9. An antibody capable of binding selectively to a polypeptide of claim 8.

10. A nucleic acid sequence encoding mammalian AMPK β, said nucleic acid sequence comprising SEQ ID NO: 61.

11. A vector comprising the nucleic acid sequence of claim 10.

12. A host cell comprising a vector of claim 11.

13. A recombinant polypeptide encoded by the nucleic acid sequence of claim 10.

14. A method of producing mammalian AMPK β comprising:

(a) culturing cells of claim 12 under conditions which allow expression of the nucleic acid sequence encoding AMPK β; and

(b) recovering the expressed AMPK β.

15. A substantially purified polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 62.

16. A nucleic acid sequence encoding mammalian AMPK γ, said nucleic acid sequence comprising SEQ ID NO: 63.

17. A vector comprising the nucleic acid sequence of claim 16.

18. A host cell comprising a vector of claim 17.

19. A recombinant polypeptide encoded by the nucleic acid sequence of claim 16.

20. A method of producing mammalian AMPK γ comprising:

(a) culturing cells of claim 18 under conditions which allow expression of the nucleic acid sequence encoding AMPK γ; and

(b) recovering the expressed AMPK γ.

21. A substantially purified polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 64.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US97/00270

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(6) :C07K 2/00, 14/47, 16/18; C12N 5/10, 15/09, 15/11, 15/12, 15/63, 15/70, 15/74, 15/79
US CL : 435/69.1, 320.1, 325, 252.3, 254.11; 530/300, 350, 387.1, 412; 536/23.5, 24.31
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : 435/69.1, 320.1, 325, 252.3, 254.11; 530/300, 350, 387.1, 412; 536/23.5, 24.31

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

APS, STN (MEDLINE, INPADOC, EMBASE, CAPLUS, WPIDS)
search terms: AMP, protein kinase?, alpha?, beta?, gamma?, 5' AMP, AMPK, stapleton d?/au, mitchelhill k?/au, witters l?/au

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X ----, P Y	WOODS, A. et al. Characterization of AMP-activated protein kinase beta and gamma subunits. J. Biol. Chem. 26 April 1996. Vol. 271, No. 5, pages 10282-10290, especially page10283 and Fig. 1-2.	10-15 ------- 16-21
X --- Y	CARLING D. et al. Mammalian AMP-activated protein kinase is homologous to yeast and plant protein kinases involved in the regulation of carbon metabolism. J. Biol. Chem. 15 April 1994. Vol. 269, No. 15, pages 11442-11448, especially page 11444 and Fig. 3.	1-3, 7-9 -------- 5,6
X ---, P Y	STAPLETON D. et al. Mammalian AMP-activated protein kinase subfamily. J. Biol. Chem. 12 January 1996. Vol. 271, No. 2, pages 611-614, especially page 612.	1,2,7-9 --------- 3-6

[X] Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. [ ] See patent family annex.

*	Special categories of cited documents:	"T"	later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
"A"	document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	"X"	document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
"E"	earlier document published on or after the international filing date	"Y"	document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
"L"	document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	"&"	document member of the same patent family
"O"	document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means		
"P"	document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed		

Date of the actual completion of the international search 07 APRIL 1997	Date of mailing of the international search report 25 APR 1997
Name and mailing address of the ISA/US Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks Box PCT Washington, D.C. 20231	Authorized officer CLAIRE M. KAUFMAN

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US97/00270

C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	BERI R.K.et al. Molecular cloning, expression and chromosomal localisation of human AMP-activated protein kinase. FEBS Lett. 1994. Vol. 356, pages 117-121.	1,7,9
X	WO 94/28116 A (ZENECA LIMITED) 08 December 1994, see entire document.	1,3-9
X	STAPLETON D. et al. Mammalian 5'-AMP-activated protein kinase non-catalytic subunits are homologs of proteins that interact with yeast Snf1 protein kinase. J. Biol. Chem. 25 November 1994. Vol. 269, No. 47, pages 29343-29346, especially bottom of 1st col.	1,15
X	MITCHELHILL K.I. et al. Mammalian AMP-activated protein kinase shares structural and functional homology with the catalytic domain of yeast Snf1 protein kinase. J. Biol. Chem. 28 January 1994. Vol. 269, No. 4, pages 2361-2364, especially Fig. 1.	8
X	YANG X. et al. A family of proteins containing a conserved domain that mediates interaction with the yeast SNF1 protein kinase complex. EMBO J. 1994. Vol. 13, No. 24, pages 5878-5886, especially Fig. 2.	15
X	GAO G. et al. Catalytic subunits of the porcine and rat 5'-AMP-activated protein kinase are members of the SNF1 protein kinase family. Biochim. Biophys. Acta. 1995. Vol. 1266, pages 73-82, especially pages 74-76.	1-3,7
A	CELENZA J.L. et al. Molecular analysis of the SNF4 gene of Saccharomyces cerevisiae: Evidence for physical association of the SNF4 protein with the SNF1 protein kinase. Mol. Cell. Biol. November 1989. Vol. 9, No. 11, pages 5045-5054.	1-9,16-21
A, P	PIOSIK P.A. et al. Carpine homologue of rodent 5'-AMP-activated protein kinase subunit and yeast SNF4/CAT3 is down-regulated by thyroid horomone. Mol. Brain Res. 1996. Vol. 40, pages 240-253.	16-21
A	AGUAN K. et al. Characterization and chromosomal localization of the human homologue of a rat AMP-activated protein kinase-encoding gene: a major regulator of lipid metabolism in mammals. Gene. 1994. Vol. 149, pages 345-350.	1-7

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US97/00270

C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	DALE S. et al. Similar substrate recognition motifs for mammalain AMP-activated protein kinase, higher plant HMG-CoA reductase kinase-A, yeast SNF1, and mammalian calmodulin-dependent protein kinase I. FEBS Lett. 1995. Vol. 361, pages 191-195.	1-8
A, P	DYCK J.R.B. et al. Regulation of 5'-AMP-activate protein kinase activity by the noncatalytic beta and gamma subuints. J. Biol. Chem. 26 July 1996. Vol. 271, No. 30, pages 17798-17803.	10-21
A	VERHOEVEN A.J.M. et al. The AMP-activated protein kinase gene is highly expressed in rat skeletal muscle. Eur. J. Biochem. 1995. Vol. 228, pages 236-243.	1-7
A, P	MICHELL B.J. et al. Isoform-specific purification and substrate specificity of the 5'-AMP-activiated protein kinase. J. Biol. Chem. 08 November 1996. Vol. 271, No. 45, pages 28445-28450.	1-21

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US97/00270

Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)

This international report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☐ **Claims Nos.:**
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:

2. ☐ **Claims Nos.:**
because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:

3. ☐ **Claims Nos.:**
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

Please See Extra Sheet.

1. ☒ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims.

2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.

3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:

4. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

Remark on Protest

☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.

☒ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US97/00270

BOX II. OBSERVATIONS WHERE UNITY OF INVENTION WAS LACKING
This ISA found multiple inventions as follows:

This application contains the following inventions or groups of inventions which are not so linked as to form a single inventive concept under PCT Rule 13.1. In order for all inventions to be searched, the appropriate additional search fees must be paid.

Group I, claims 1-8, drawn to nucleic acid encoding AMPK alpha1 polypeptide, oligonucleotide, vector, host cell, polypeptide, and method of producing polypeptide.
Group II, claim 9, drawn to antibody.
Group III, claims 10-15, drawn to nucleic acid encoding AMPK beta polypeptide, oligonucleotide, vector, host cell, polypeptide, and method of producing polypeptide.
Group IV, claims 16-21, drawn to nucleic acid encoding AMPK gamma polypeptide, oligonucleotide, vector, host cell, polypeptide, and method of producing polypeptide.

The inventions listed as Groups I-IV do not relate to a single inventive concept under PCT Rule 13.1 because, under PCT Rule 13.2, they lack the same or corresponding special technical features for the following reasons: The nucleic acid, polypeptide, vector, host cell, and method of Groups I, III, and IV do not share a special technical with each other because each group relates to different AMPK subunits (alpha1, beta, and gamma, respectively) that do not share structure or function. Additionally, Groups I, III, and IV do not share a special technical feature with the antibody of Group II because that antibody does not share structure or function with the other products and cannot be made by or used in any of the claimed methods.